## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA CHARLESTON DIVISION

IN RE: AQUEOUS FILM-FORMING \* MDL No. 2:18-mn-2873

FOAMS PRODUCTS LIABILITY

LITIGATION \* May 24, 2021

TRANSCRIPT OF FAIRNESS HEARING IN CAMPBELL VS. TYCO

BEFORE THE HONORABLE RICHARD M. GERGEL UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, presiding

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiffs: Napoli Shkolnik PLLC

BY: PAUL J. NAPOLI, ESQ. 1301 Avenue of the Americas

10th Floor

New York, NY 10019

Goldstein and Russell PC BY: DANIEL H. WOOFTER, ESQ. 7475 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 850

Bethesda, MD 20814

For the Defendants: Williams & Connolly LLP DC

BY: JOSEPH G. PETROSINELLI, ESQ.

725 12th Street NW Washington, DC 20005

Also Appearing: PATRICK LANCIOTTI, ESQ.

ROBERT BILOTT, ESQ. MARA MURPHY, ESQ.

Court Reporter: KAREN E. MARTIN, RMR, CRR

PO Box 835

Charleston, SC 29402

Proceedings reported by stenographic court reporter.

Transcript produced with computer-aided transcription software.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR

US District Court

1 Monday, May 24, 2021 2 (WHEREUPON, court was called to order at 9:56 a.m.) 3 THE COURT: Okay, folks, good morning, everyone. 4 This is United States District Judge Richard Gergel for 5 those of you joining us remotely. This is the fairness 6 hearing in Campbell vs. Tyco, 2:19-422. And I'm going to 7 ask counsel who will be speaking here today to identify 8 themselves for the record, first from plaintiff's counsel. 9 MR. NAPOLI: Sure. Good morning, Your Honor. 10 Paul Napoli on behalf of the class. 11 THE COURT: Very good. 12 And for the defense? 13 MR. PETROSINELLI: Good morning, Your Honor. 14 Joe Petrosinelli for Tyco and Chemguard. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Now --16 MR. NAPOLI: Excuse me, Your Honor. Besides 17 myself, Mr. Woofter will also be speaking. 18 THE COURT: Good. Good. Let me say we're all 19 navigating here in this strange pandemic world, mask, no 20 And here is sort of my take on all of this. 21 Certainly, when you speaking, you can take off your mask 22 because I won't be able to hear you. And it is entirely your own comfort about whether you wish to have it on or 23 24 off while you're sitting here. I'll let you make your own 25 decision yourself. I respect everybody's right to do

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

that. And, of course, we're socially distanced here. And Mr. Napoli has a plastic piece between he and his co-counsel there. I'm not sure which one is designed to protect from the other, but that's okay.

And let me explain because I know a number of people are joining us who may not be familiar with this process. A fairness hearing is to afford people who may be impacted by a proposed class action to be heard and to have their objections considered and weighed by the Court.

Excuse me, I'm going to ask folks who are on the line to mute themselves please because it's going to disrupt our proceeding.

So the purpose here is to afford everyone the opportunity to be heard. It's an important right of anyone impacted by class action. And the Court is not on the side of anybody but on the side of justice. So as they say down here, I don't have a dog in this fight.

Okay? All I'm trying to do is promote a fair, just, and reasonable resolution of a case.

I thought it would be helpful at the beginning just to allow, first, Mr. Napoli and then Mr. Petrosinelli to summarize the settlement, to give us sort of a factual overview of this. And then as we go through and I hear from specific objectors -- I have, I don't know, five or so folks who have indicated they wish to speak and I want

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

to give them a chance to do that. If something comes up that I think it would be helpful to hear from counsel, I may ask. And I will say to counsel that to the extent that there's something said that you feel like you want to address, you ought to let me know that as well.

What I want to promote is a full and fair exchange of ideas here and information so that at the end of this we all have a better understanding of the proposal. And whether we agree or disagree may be another issue, but at least I think we want everyone to be well informed.

It's a complicated settlement. Let's just -you know, it's a -- it takes one in which I think perhaps
all of us today participating in this may learn something
as we go along here about the how the -- the actual
operation of this proposal.

Okay. With that, Mr. Napoli, the Court welcomes your summary.

MR. NAPOLI: Sure. Again, good morning, Your Honor. Where would you like me to be? At the podium?

THE COURT: Where you want to be. I'll tell you what. I think you ought to stay at the table just to keep separated from -- and you can stay -- I know when I often would speak when I was a counsel, I always liked to have something, you know, right in front of me. And it

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

promotes a more -- less discipline when you're standing away from your notes. So feel free to stay seated as you speak.

MR. NAPOLI: Sure, Your Honor. I just would like to begin by just acknowledging who is on video and also to introduce the settlement administrator that was appointed by your preliminary approval order of January 25th, David Cohen.

THE COURT: Mr. Cohen, good to have you here with us, sir.

MR. COHEN: Thank you, Judge.

MR. NAPOLI: And on Zoom we have Mr. Matt Garretson whom you appointed as the notice -- class notice administrator. So he's available to talk as well about the notice issues.

Also on the phone is Mr. London, my colead. And he'd be available to talk if the Court has any questions on the broader issues of any impact on the MDL. And Mr. Hunter Shkolnik, who is my partner and also the additional class counsel along with Mr. Bilott, who is advisory counsel and also class counsel, here in the Campbell matter.

And, Your Honor, there are two motions on today as you know, one for final approval of the Campbell class and the second for approval of attorneys' fees and costs.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

Mr. Woofter, Daniel Woofter will be arguing to the extent and answer questions along with myself and Mr. Bilott, but him primarily on the final approval issues and any technical, legal arguments that might arise. And I will be arguing on the attorneys' fees and costs issue and answer any questions that the Court may have.

And so to answer your question, Your Honor, with regard to an overview of the Campbell case, the Campbell case involves a class area that's defined by metes and bounds in the settlement agreement and provided in the final approval order just south of the Marinette facility, which was originally the Ansul facility where the NRL tested the original AFFF foam that was put together. And it subsequently became a Tyco site. And then now it's called the Johnson Controls site. It's been there for about a hundred years. And they have a testing facility behind their plant which they would go out and train and use and test foam.

And as a result of that practice, there was leaching into the groundwater, which ultimately made its way down into the groundwater into the class area and contaminated a number of private well owners. And those private well owners are represented by Ms. Campbell, who is in that class area, her and her husband.

And the class was brought on behalf of the class

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

members seeking three forms of relief. One was property damage for the demunition in value of the properties within that class area. Two, for medical monitoring for those types of claims from exposure to PFAS that result in the need to monitor your health for the diseases that we believe are related to PFAS exposure, to go to the doctor, to get the appropriate testing over the years, to have early detection of those personal injuries. And the personal injuries is the third claim for relief that we've sought on a non-class basis for the Campbells and other members in the community.

And so that -- this settlement here addresses all three of those issues, resolves all three of those issues, we believe, in a fair, adequate, and reasonable way early on in the litigation. When I say early on, early on in that these cases probably would not see the ability to actually litigate and go to trial for quite some time.

And so the structure of the class is property damage claim of \$11 million; a claim exposure, what we call medical monitoring, the defendants Tyco calls claims exposure of \$4 million; and then a non-class fund of \$2.5 million to address any claims that come as a result of the notice or that are currently existing involving the five enumerated personal injuries in the settlement

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

agreement.

THE COURT: Mr. Napoli, let me ask you just in terms of how these three elements of the settlement interact with each other. If a person files a value demunition claim and there's a formula for that based upon the level of PFAS in their well, and they file an exposure claim for residents of their home, they are required to sign a general release; is that correct?

MR. NAPOLI: That is correct. The defendants have required, and that's typical in most settlements where they're going to pay money, that there be a release for property and exposure and personal injury, yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So the individual who -- so let's say a person does not have one of the five conditions, kidney cancer, testicular cancer, pregnancy-induced hypertension, ulcerative colitis, and there's a fifth, um --

MR. NAPOLI: Thyroid disease.

THE COURT: Thyroid disease. Let's say someone manifests one or more of those conditions, that claimant can then apply to this personal injury fund for compensation; is that right?

MR. NAPOLI: If they currently have one of those injuries, they can apply to the personal injury fund for compensation, yes, Your Honor.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Okay. And if they do not have THE COURT: one -- such a claim currently and they sign that general release and later develop one of the five conditions, can they bring an action at that point? MR. NAPOLI: If they sign a general release and have those injuries currently and don't submit for personal injury --THE COURT: No, that's not my question. MR. NAPOLI: I was going to finish. I'm sorry, Your Honor. THE COURT: Yes. MR. NAPOLI: They would have released those claims. If they have opted in, they will have released those claims is my understanding. THE COURT: Yes, they will. That's the release. It's a general release. MR. NAPOLI: Unless -- unless, Your Honor, they're below the age of 18 and a child, they would not be --THE COURT: Unless the parent sought court approval -- I mean, part of the exposure claim is you could claim it for a child who lived in the place. But you'd have to have court approval for a minor settlement. And if the parent was authorized to sign the release, they could sign the general release, but that would require a

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

1 second court approval. Is that fair? I think that's 2 right. 3 So the answer is -- so if -- let's say someone's 4 part of the class and they say I don't want to sign that 5 general release, but they have not opted out. And within the time period provided to submitting a property claim, 6 7 they don't submit the claim because they don't want to 8 lose their latent -- their potential for a latent personal 9 injury claim, would that person then lose their right to 10 pursue property demunition? 11 MR. NAPOLI: Yes, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Okay. And the personal injury 13 class, again, if somebody opts out, they're not subject to 14 the fund limiting them to 2.5 million, correct? 15 MR. NAPOLI: That's correct. 16 THE COURT: But if they do submit a claim under 17 the settlement agreement, the maximum exposure that the 18 defendant would have for any such claim would be 19 \$2.5 million for all claims; is that correct? 20 MR. NAPOLI: Correct. 21 THE COURT: And Mr. Napoli, you've got some 22 experience with this one. What's a toxic tort wrongful 23 death cancer case worth if it can be proven? Great 24 variability, obviously, on age and all of that. 25 MR. NAPOLI: Well, it depends. And I can say

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

from my experience, you know, at least in this situation in Marinette, we have canvassed the area multiple times, both myself and Mr. Bilott. We've also looked at the likely incidents of a lot of these cancers. So we have a good feel from these 200-plus homes as to whether or not there are these personal injury claims and what the likelihood of there are going to be. And it's been consistent with what claim -- the number of claim forms that are filed.

And I have resolved some personal injury cases in the past. And it's going to depend on looking at each home, whether or not there's exposure at that home.

Because there are other causes of some of these injuries.

THE COURT: Sure. This is not a unique -- these conditions are not unique to PFAS exposure. The question, though, I have is -- listen, the lawyers know much more than I do about the potential merit of any of these claims. Y'all have given me just really the most superficial exposure over -- we've mostly been doing discovery related matters and not doing the underlying merits. So I don't know if you can prove or not prove causation. Those are always challenging in any toxic tort case or any product defect case. You always -- you've got to prove -- when you've got a disease, you've got to prove causation.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

I'm going to confess to you, Mr. Napoli, I'm a little perplexed why we have the personal injury non-class in any way connected to this settlement. I can understand why the parties might want to negotiate a personal injury settlement. I get that completely. And I can understand why the defendant would want to foreclose future unknown liabilities. Mr. Petrosinelli wouldn't be doing his job without trying to do that.

But the question in my mind is are we -- are we actually doing a shadow class on the personal injury claims? That is, we couldn't class the personal injury claims predominance, we couldn't get through Rule 23 and that's why no one's trying that. That's well known. So what we're really doing is, if you agree to accept a property demunition claim as a class member, you are required to agree to the limitations for your personal injury claims set forth in the settlement agreement. Is that fair?

MR. NAPOLI: Absolutely, Your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: And I think that's essentially a class. I think you're classing the personal injury claims. That worries me.

I think the company's proposal concerning the property demunition and the exposure claims are fairly reasonable and imaginative in some ways. I think of how

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

you deal with medical monitoring. You're compensating people for the risk of exposure. You're basically giving them the money to medically monitor.

I just want to tell you up front I've got some concerns about the connection to the personal jury claim. And from the beginning, I've been mystified why a non-class fund is connected to a class settlement. And the answer I think is, and you're confirming this to me, Mr. Napoli, is because it is essentially classed. It is. It's the price of getting -- participating in this settlement is you've got to -- as a member of the class you've got to give up in part your rights for personal injury. And you're limited to a fund that is finite. And it may be -- it may be that 2.5 million overcompensates people. I don't know. I have no idea about that.

But the question is why not separate them? That is, why not do the two class matters independently? And then advise people in the area, we would -- we're, number one, open for business to negotiate any current cancer claims. Sounds like y'all are already doing that?

MR. NAPOLI: Correct.

THE COURT: And for latent claims, we'll pay you

X dollars if you want to run the risk. But say it up

front and don't condition it on anything else. It's just
an individual decision. And the good folks in Wisconsin,

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

this Wisconsin community, who want to be paid now for the risk or want to wait would be their call. I just put that out there because that --

MR. NAPOLI: Sure.

THE COURT: -- some variation of that is throughout many of these objections, not maybe articulated quite as specifically as I've raised it but which I think raises a concern. I found the -- I've got to confess, I don't think I actually read all 152 of them. I skimmed some after awhile because a lot of them had similarities and some of them looked like they were maybe prepared by the same person. That's okay.

But I did get -- I did read everyone who is speaking here very closely. And I read a lot of the others. And I feel like I've -- I grasp the objections. Some I think you're going to have some very good answers for. And some I think you're -- you go to this concern about -- and it's articulated in different ways.

But, you know, I've always been hesitant, very hesitant when lawyers come to me about settlements to try to second guess their judgment because they know the case and I don't know the case. But I don't normally have a situation where the client stands up and says -- and that's what's happening here, it's at least 150 people have stood up and said we don't think this is fair.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

I've been doing this work for a lot of years, both as a judge for over a decade and as a lawyer, I don't ever remember this many -- y'all are more familiar in this Maybe having this number of objections is routine. world. It's not in my court. It's not been in my court. I've had very large settlements in which I've presided over, class settlements. So not to say all their objections are valid because I think many of them y'all have very good answers But I wanted from the outset to share with you for them. my concern not with maybe in the end folks consciously knowingly agreeing to release personal injury claims separate from a class settlement and maybe would get exactly the same result, but I'm concerned with the structure here. And -- okay. With that --MR. WOOFTER: If I may, Your Honor, just to quickly address? THE COURT: Yes. Can you speak a little louder? MR. WOOFTER: I think with regard to the release and it's -- it is not -- and defendants can confirm if this is the case in this situation as well. It wouldn't be uncommon to release such claims even if there weren't a separate fund for non-class personal injury claims if it

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

Diatriat of Couth Carolina

were just funds for property damage, it wouldn't be

uncommon to include such a broad release. So in some ways it's more --

THE COURT: Yeah. I've got to say, if -- that may be true. I am aware that some people are very willing to sign general releases. But this is pronounced to be just a property claim -- a class is frankly for property, frankly for medical monitoring described here as exposure risk.

And it's not -- we couldn't class personal injury. So the effect here -- and I agree with you. You know, I was a litigator. I did hundreds of releases, sometimes on Mr. Petrosinelli's side and sometimes on the other side. Here in South Carolina we do both sides. And I was always very conscious of the scope of that release. And when you can't class something and then you put a general release, you're classing it. That's basically the effect here, though I'm fully familiar with the process.

You get an automobile liability case and people will often give a general release. They want to make sure you're not suing some party associated with them. But it's not uncommon in those cases where someone says I'll give you a release and anybody affiliated with you, but I'm not giving the doctor or the hospital who treated me a release because that's a completely separate case and there's no consideration.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

So I do think you put -- Mr. Woofter, you're putting your finger on the problem here is the general release with a limited class. That's the problem is the -- they don't match. And I don't fault the defendant for wanting a general release. If I were in their shoes, I'd be doing exactly the same thing. But, you know, I've got to look for the best interests of the class here.

MR. NAPOLI: Your Honor, if I may just talk for a second about the structure? And while it's true, there are a lot of objections -- and I've been practicing for a long time, too, and held a lot of classes with a lot more people with a lot less objections. And so, you know, it also concerns me. But when you look at the objections, the major objection that we're talking about is the issue of piping the clean water --

THE COURT: Yeah, let's not go off on that right now.

MR. NAPOLI: If I may finish, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Go ahead. But I'm just saying that may be an issue which y'all have a point about. We'll talk about that in a minute because it's a core issue on property diminishment value. That I understand. And I don't want to interrupt you, Mr. Napoli, but I want to say I don't want to chase that rabbit down because I think y'all have a point there. It is the connecting to the

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

personal injury that concerns me.

MR. NAPOLI: So there are a few objections as to personal jury and certainly they can opt out. But I wanted the Court to be aware though as well that we have nine claims for personal injury that have been submitted. And Mr. Garretson is, as I said, on the Zoom and he can give the statistics as to the notice. And there are 320 claims for property damage that are submitted.

And I know very well and Mr. Woofter is from Goldstein and Russell. And I've argued with his partner at the Supreme Court on issues involving jurisdiction and class. So I understand the issues very well. And there's certainly a balance.

Here there is a clear opt out. If somebody is concerned about a future injury and they do not want to waive it, they do not have to accept the property claim. They do not have to accept the monitoring. And they can opt out and pursue that claim. The fact is no other cases in four years have been filed in this jurisdiction. Only the Campbell case has been filed and the Goldsmith case, which was a personal injury case, which was resolved.

So these class members -- and in negotiating the class with Mr. Petrosinelli, I understand that there's a balance between whether or not to release a personal injury claim. When you look at the market here in

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

Marinette, there was a four percent drop in property values. Here in this class people are going to get a minimum of 60 percent of their property value. So there was a balance that had to be made by me as the lawyer --

THE COURT: But -- but -- but you're going back, Mr. Napoli, on the issue, which I agree with you on, which is that this is, I think, a reasonable property settlement. It is the connecting of it and the way it is done that concerns me.

It may be that if Tyco simply said we're prepared, separate from this, to settle every personal injury claim that anyone wants to assert, and if you're willing to waive your latent claims, we'll pay you a certain amount of money for that. I think that is a perfectly reasonable separate arrangement.

It is coupling this with the class that concerns me, not the end result. And it may well be that the people will line up and say, give me X dollars, I'll give it up, or they will just hold on to their right; that will be their choice.

But if the answer was as long as people can opt out, it doesn't matter what the settlement is, then we wouldn't have a fairness hearing, we would just have an opt out procedure. I think we all recognize that many people will be affected who don't have the means to bring

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

1 a lawsuit at this point. But if they were to develop one 2 of these five conditions, they might well have one. And 3 under the discovery rule, their statute of limitations 4 wouldn't be -- would not be -- would not have run. 5 Now --MR. NAPOLI: May I say, Your Honor, I think the 6 7 structure as exists handles that. So if somebody does not 8 opt out, does not participate, and has a latent injury 9 that develops ten years from now, they can bring that. 10 Absolutely. But they have to give THE COURT: 11 up their right to pursue a property claim to exercise that 12 right. 13 MR. NAPOLI: No, they can file a property 14 claim --15 THE COURT: No, if they file a property claim, 16 they then go -- then they have to give a general release. 17 MR. NAPOLI: When I say -- they can file a property case. 18 19 THE COURT: Yeah, but nobody's going to do that 20 because of the cost of the lawsuit. I mean, Mr. Napoli, 21 you have done, and I think the folks up there don't 22 appreciate the level of effort of your law firm and these 23 other lawyers in pursuing this case. It is enormous. Ιt 24 is just amazing how much effort it has taken. And it 25 highlights the value of MDLs and in some cases class

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

Honor?

actions to bring justice to people who would otherwise not have a remedy.

But, you know, the appellate courts have warned us about not overdoing these class actions and prejudicing the rights of people. So I'm trying to find a way here to navigate this. And so I highlight to you again -- and you say that only a few people have raised the coupling of these issues, but they've said it in different ways. They say the fund isn't adequate. There are all these different issues. The PI fund isn't adequate. But there really, when you get down to it, it's all this issue, why is personal injury in the case?

Well, Mr. Petrosinelli, before I proceed to hear from folks, is there anything else you wish to add?

MR. PETROSINELLI: If I can be heard, Your

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. PETROSINELLI: I think Your Honor might imagine -- and I've represented plaintiffs and defendants, as well. They do that in DC some, too, not as commonly maybe as South Carolina.

But on this, you might imagine, it's not a very attractive proposition to a corporation to pay what I think for these claims are substantial funds for property and exposure claims and then have the next day people

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

turning around and suing you for personal injury. It was really at a crucial point of this settlement.

And I just wanted to give Your Honor the perspective on why we did it that way and the amount. The amount obviously was negotiated. But I think there's really two things. One is, as Mr. Napoli said, we just didn't think there were going to be that many personal injury claims. And I think that's borne out by the claims process. You just heard Mr. Napoli say there's been only nine, not including the Campbells, I guess.

And we thought it would be good to mirror the settlement in the way the Campbells themselves brought the complaint; that is, they have class claims but they have their own personal injury claims that they included in the complaint. So we thought there weren't going to be that many claims.

And the second thing we thought, and this gets to the choice; and that is, that the testing and the wells, which I know we'll talk about, reflects that there's very, very few people that have any PFAS in their wells. Most of them have zero and some others have below any regulatory limit. There's very few people that have levels above any regulatory minimum. And the thought was

THE COURT: How many -- has Wisconsin adopted a

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

1 level lower than the federal guidelines? 2 MR. PETROSINELLI: They have not adopted it but 3 it's below 20 parts per trillion. 4 THE COURT: Which is a little bit between some. 5 MR. PETROSINELLI: So what I'm saying is, just 6 to give you an idea of the data, there's been about 171 7 wells tested. 140 of the 171 were zero or below 20 parts 8 per trillion, that's 81 percent of the wells tested to 9 date have zero, most of them are zero. 111 are zero. And so we thought that if someone were making a choice, should 10 11 I participate in this settlement and take money for 12 property damage and exposure and I don't have a personal 13 injury right now, so I can't apply for the personal injury 14 fund, so I have to decide am I going to take this money 15 for property damage and exposure, or am I thinking, gosh, 16 what if I develop one of these injuries? Most folks are 17 going to say to themselves, well, if I have zero in my 18 well --19 It's a pretty good bet, you might THE COURT: 20 And the company could well say we're going to pay say. 21 this amount of money and we don't think you're claim is 22 worth more than that. And if you want to bring a personal 23 injury suit, have at it. We don't think the risk is very 24 great proving it. Even if you developed it that you could 25 prove it.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

You know, I get your reasoning. I really do. get where everybody is coming from. It's just linking these decisions is doing something that I don't think we can do, which is to class the personal injury claim. And I think we're effectively doing that.

And so I think this is fixable. I really do. I know the companies said we'd like to lump them all together and get rid of all these future prospective claims. I get that. I don't fault them for wanting to do that. But linking it to a class action is a problem. That's the issue.

And so, you know, in the end, maybe what actually the company pays and what happens might be very similar to what you've proposed but you're not doing a shadow class doing it. And it's just decoupling those things.

And you're right, Mr. Petrosinelli, many people may say, I have zero in my well. And if I'm getting X dollars, I'm probably being overpaid. Of course, people can have PFAS exposure more than just in their wells. I mean, they could potentially if it's in the community, it can be in the groundwater, somebody mentioned their basement. I think these are tough claims. I would warn anybody opting out, and I say it right now, you better have somebody ready to go if you're going to opt out

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

because you don't know how much work's been done by these lawyers just to get where they are.

How many documents now, Mr. Napoli? 4 million documents or something already?

MR. NAPOLI: There's way more than that the plaintiffs have reviewed.

THE COURT: It's amazing what's happened here and the work done. And the decision to opt out is a very serious decision because I think the likelihood you can get another lawyer who could remotely approach the competence of these lawyers to litigate it would be a stretch.

But saying that, how do you dispose of rights of people for future injury? And I understand that what Tyco says is we'd like to have an absolute ceiling on our exposure. Who wouldn't? But doing it by a class action is problematic. And if you don't -- you're not going to be able to cap it if you don't have a class. You're just not going to -- you can't cap it. And that's the benefit of the class is that you're able to cap the exposure. You know, there's a finite fund.

Well, let me proceed to hear from our objectors.

And I believe the Baurs are actually in my courtroom. Is that correct?

MR. BAUR: That's correct.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

1	THE COURT: Welcome, Mr. and Mrs. Baur. I'd be
2	glad to hear from you. Are you comfortable saying where
3	you are?
4	MR. BAUR: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Very good. I'd be glad to hear I
6	want to make sure. Are we picking them up on a
7	microphone? Because I know people that are listening are
8	not going to
9	THE COURT REPORTER: No, sir.
10	THE COURT: Crystal, is there a remote mic or
11	anything I can hand the folks? I don't want them to have
12	to come to the podium if they don't have to.
13	THE CLERK: I don't think so.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Baur, why don't you just come to
15	the podium here, sir.
16	THE CLERK: And I need to unlock the phone line
17	to allow one person to join.
18	THE COURT: Yes, take your time.
19	THE CLERK: When they join, I'll lock it back.
20	THE COURT: Okay. I think we're okay.
21	Mr. Baur, welcome to Charleston, South Carolina.
22	MR. BAUR: Thank you.
23	THE COURT: I hope did you drive or fly?
24	MR. BAUR: Fly.
25	THE COURT: Okay. That's a little better than

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

driving. Okay. So share with me your concerns, sir.

MR. BAUR: I shall. Again, my name is Jim Baur. My wife Cindy and I have lived in the Town of Peshtigo since 1981. The source of information that I have regularly comes from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. They have held a series of listening sessions on this subject. They have documented their listening sessions with slides of their presentation. And my conclusion is the future spread of PFAS in our groundwater is not known.

In the Wisconsin DNR listening sessions slides dated January 20th of this year, '21, Tyco provides A Path To PFAS Solution. Slide 28 is titled Where Is The PFAS? It shows concentrations greater than 100,000 parts per trillion moving predominantly to the east. You can only scale the size of this off the slides provided but it seems to be a very large area.

The Wisconsin DNR listening session dated

March 17th of this year provides Tyco's information on a

proposed groundwater extraction system they term Yes.

Slide 20 titled Excerpt From Appendix B Of JCI Remedial

Action Plan Report shows the PFAS groundwater

concentration and plume size for the current year and what
they propose it to be after treatment for 10, 20, and 30

years. For some reason the plume size now exceeds 16,000

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

parts per trillion versus 100,000 parts per trillion. The size is approximately equal to the area of the Tyco Fire Technical Center property.

In one study, this plume is moving to the east. Yet, in the other study, they assume it's stationary so they can treat it. It's not credible to a layperson. I'm an engineer, but it's not credible to me as a layperson that a highly concentrated plume area will not migrate and cause further damage to the wells, wildlife, and fish.

THE COURT: Mr. Baur, in your objection, I believe you also stated you were opting out of the settlement; is that correct?

MR. BAUR: We did opt out.

THE COURT: So you're among those who have looked at this and said, listen, I'm just going to take my chances because I'm worried about future risk.

MR. BAUR: Correct. And just to clarify, my wife will clarify it better, but we had owned a property which we no longer own in the settlement area within the specified time period.

THE COURT: But you would not receive under the settlement your property -- any property compensation, you'd have to pursue that separately. You understand that?

MR. BAUR: Yes.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

THE COURT: Well, tell me, if you're opting out and you seem well informed. You've attended meetings. You're an engineer by training, so you have some understanding of this type of data. Why wouldn't just, you know -- why would those who wish not to participate opting out not be the solution so people who want to do this deal would have the privilege of doing it? MR. BAUR: I don't wish to prohibit anybody from taking the promised damage allotment. My concern is not so much for us, it's for our young women and their children, our grandchildren. We have this huge plume of contaminated area. A logical person would not believe it's just going to stay there for the next 30 years. A logical person would believe that there's some level of treatment that this extraction system can bring it down However, the lower the density gets of the contaminant, the more water you need to treat and treat and treat to get more product help. THE COURT: Now there is -- are you aware that recently the Wisconsin DNR approved the remediation plan of Tyco? MR. BAUR: Yes, I am aware they approved that. THE COURT: What's the significance of any of that in regard to your concerns? Well, I think it's the right path MR. BAUR:

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

```
1
               But the concern is it takes -- the treatment
     forward.
 2
     cycles off in 30 years. So what is happening --
 3
               THE COURT: Is there any --
          (Indiscernible crosstalk.)
 4
 5
                         What's happening to my grandchildren
               MR. BAUR:
 6
     during that 30-year span?
 7
               THE COURT: Well, of course, your grandchildren
 8
     aren't being released. They would still potentially have
 9
     claims, would they not, under the settlement?
10
               MR. BAUR: Well, I just want to make sure that
11
     everybody understands that.
12
               THE COURT: Yeah.
                                  The women you were talking
13
     about potentially would have their -- I mean, if they
14
     don't opt out of the class, they would lose their property
15
     claims. The children would not because you can't -- the
16
     child's --
17
               MR. BAUR:
                          Right.
18
               THE COURT: You can't extinguish the right of a
19
     child without court approval.
20
               MR. BAUR:
                          My concern is in listening to the
21
     class counsel speak in their Zoom meeting session, I don't
22
     believe that they offered people an assessment of what the
23
     risk of the various cancers are, what the probability is,
24
     and what the cost is of treating those.
25
               THE COURT: Yeah, and let me say this.
                                                        Some of
```

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

this is they asked you, honestly, they don't know because a lot of this is unknown. Just like we've all found on COVID, how you do things -- we're just beyond knowledge to be able to really fully assess this. But you heard a little bit from Mr. Petrosinelli that 81 percent of the people had less than 20 parts per trillion in their wells. Now, you mentioned to me --MR. BAUR: Your Honor, that's to date. To date. What is it going to be ten years from now? THE COURT: It's a fair question. MR. BAUR: And Tyco has not taken the responsibility to take a testing of wells over a long period. They haven't been involved with this over a long How is that number changing? period. THE COURT: Yeah, I mean, the -- I mean, I noted as you did that we're talking about a 30-year remediation plan with the state, which is a substantial, you know, engagement that Tyco is going to have with the community just on this issue. But I did note that DNR said it doesn't really directly involve the treatment of any wells; that the wells themselves are not part of -- the treatment of private wells is not part of this settlement with the state. MR. BAUR: Correct.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

So --

THE COURT:

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. BAUR: But my treatment system that I may choose to put on my private well is independent of the discussion of what happens to this large plume of contaminated water over the next 30 years. THE COURT: So let me understand what you -- and I'll see if the lawyers have some response as well to this. This plume with 16,000 parts per trillion, where is Where is that physically? that? That is physically under the Tyco fire training facility. It is under their property and off to the east of their property. THE COURT: How far off? MR. BAUR: It overlaps. It's about two-thirds on, maybe a third off. THE COURT: How far does this plume go distance wise? Are we talking a mile, a block? I mean, how -quarter of a mile? MR. BAUR: My best guesstimate from looking at the slides and, you know, the size of the treatment plant, my best guess is 1 to 200 acres. THE COURT: And are there private wells within that range or are they outside of that? MR. BAUR: No, outside of that range. THE COURT: Okay. My concern is this stuff isn't going MR. BAUR:

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

3

9

11

17

21

to stay stable. It's not a piece of gold sitting under 2 the ground. It's mobile. THE COURT: So if I were to approve this would 4 you advise people to opt out as you have? Would that be 5 the proposal? MR. BAUR: If somebody were to ask me, and they 6 7 did have children or grandchildren living with them, I 8 would advise them to opt out. THE COURT: Now, let me ask you this. If you did not have as a condition of applying for property 10 damage that you had to agree to waive, release your future 12 disease case claim, would you file yourself a property 13 claim if that was the only issue for exposure and for 14 diminished value? Would you apply for that yourself? 15 MR. BAUR: I don't understand, sir. If it were 16 only for the property, I  $\operatorname{--}$  I would not have an issue with that. THE COURT: 18 I mean, would you -- my question is 19 this, is the fact that you're trying to preserve your 20 future claim causing you not to apply for your property diminishment claim under the class action? 22 Well, please understand, we no longer MR. BAUR: 23 own the property in the settlement area. 24 THE COURT: Mr. Petrosinelli, it still applies, 25 doesn't it?

> Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR US District Court

1 MR. PETROSINELLI: Yes, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Yeah. So you would have a right to 3 But if you do it, you give up your latent do that. 4 defect -- your latent disease claim. 5 MR. BAUR: Right. THE COURT: And I'm just asking you, if you 6 7 didn't have that condition, would you pursue -- if you had 8 a right to property diminishment, would you pursue it? Honestly, Your Honor, my wife has 9 10 been much more involved in that aspect. I'll let her 11 speak to that. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Well, thank you, sir. I really appreciate you coming. If your wife wants to 13 14 step forward and have anything else to add, I'd be glad to 15 hear from her. 16 THE COURT REPORTER: Could you ask them to mute? 17 Somebody on the line is --18 THE COURT: Could I ask on the line somebody 19 needs to mute. We're hearing people and it's distracting 20 in the courtroom. 21 Yes, ma'am, Mrs. Baur? Glad to hear from you. 22 I'm Cindy Baur. One thing Jim had, MS. BAUR: 23 when we were listening to -- or at a DNR listening 24 session, a friend of ours was with us and he's 70 years 25 And they nudged each other and said, So, what's a

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

70-year-old testicle worth? And he said -- you know, they chuckled about it. However, it's not so funny for truly in the big picture of things because there were kids in high school with testicular cancer. Marinette is a cancer hot spot. And so it's not so funny, although in their context --THE COURT: Furthermore, many people with testicular or kidney cancer aren't so lucky to have it contained to a single organ. MS. BAUR: Yes. So I'll start on mine. I'm Cindy Baur. And I'm a resident and elected supervisor of the Town of Peshtigo. There are few things in life we need to survive. I need food, water, and JCI has poisoned our water with a forever chemical faith. called PFAS. It is measured in parts per trillion. 20 parts per trillion is considered a health risk. The 20 parts per trillion is the equivalent of one drop of water in an Olympic-sized swimming pool. THE COURT: You must have been hearing my

THE COURT: You must have been hearing my argument. I said that early in the case and everybody had to acknowledge that that was probably true.

MS. BAUR: Yes.

THE COURT: It's very small numbers. We're talking about very small numbers.

MS. BAUR: It is very small numbers. However,

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

for children, infants, they say even one is too much. So as a forever chemical, it stays in your body and your water. You can't see it and wouldn't know it was in your water. But JCI released it into ours.

PFAS is linked to five conditions including cancer and more illnesses not yet confirmed. It has been spread on our farmlands and goes into the food we grow and the animals we feed. It's our wildlife and our fish. It's in our bay water, which is part of Lake Michigan.

It continues to spread and will still be spreading after 30 years of the JCI proposed filtering.

The people in the Town of Peshtigo all had to either drill wells or sand points to receive water. So our water comes from groundwater and not a municipal source.

PFAS has spread well beyond the settlement area. And just to be clear, there was an initial test area that the Campbell suit came. Then it was expanded to a settlement area that included a larger area. Although JCI never admitted to their PFAS being in that expanded area, it is part of the settlement area. I will not live long enough to see the PFAS out of our water but will only live to see the spread continue. This settlement is not nearly enough. We deserve clean water.

To this day, class counsel has not contacted me.

I read the settlement twice completely before I realized

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

we were even part of it. We have opted out of this because it leaves us with poisoned water, food we can grow and not eat, and a lack of faith that class counsel and JCI will do what's right for the people of the Town of Peshtigo.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this. There is contamination that we can't turn the clock back and stop. So we've got to deal with reality.

MS. BAUR: Yes.

THE COURT: And we're dealing with a situation where it is enormously difficult to litigate one of these cases.

MS. BAUR: Yes.

THE COURT: And, you know, I know that sitting there in the community where your water has been affected by this is -- gives you a certain perspective that I respect. There is another perspective which also I've got to consider, and that is that these cases are so expensive to litigate. If we don't figure some way in which we can efficiently settle them, many people, though they may have claims, will never be able to get a penny. It's just too -- what lawyer would take this on on a single case or even a group of cases? The lawyers here are handling thousands of cases. And only then does it become economically reasonable to even litigate a claim.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So one of the realities here is for the folks in your community is they may opt out, which they have every right to do if a settlement is approved. But the reality is there may not be a practical way to litigate their claims. That is the concern I have, is what is the -- on the practical side, everything you say I can fully understand and appreciate. But if you have no one to litigate your claim, and if somebody, that young mother or child develops a condition, if it's serious enough, obviously, perhaps that might be a lawsuit. But the more common lawsuit coming out of, say, pregnancy-induced hypertension, which may be transient, the only way it was ever going to be compensated is probably through some kind of settlement, some kind of large settlement.

I'm just saying that that's just a reality that concerns me, taking everything you and others have said, legitimate concerns that you have is -- and you're taking a course which makes plenty of sense to me. You're opting out. I'm, frankly, more concerned about the people in the class and their rights to be fairly adjudicated. Because I can feel confident that you and Mr. Baur are going to be okay because you've made the decision to opt out.

MS. BAUR: Your Honor, we opted out because we have -- the property that we no longer own and was in the test area is -- we sold long enough ago that it is -- we

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

have no effects over it. However, we own a property that is two houses outside of the settlement area that's contaminated. We don't live in that house. But we own another property that we do live in that when this plume spreads we could be contaminated. If we give up our rights to this now, we have no rights for the people that live in the other house or for ourselves.

THE COURT: Well, that's my concern about the general release, that there perhaps is a path here. I mean, you say -- I don't know when you sold the property that was within the test area. But if I understand the settlement, you may be eligible for some compensation. I don't know. But the price of that is you have to give up your right for future claims.

MS. BAUR: Yes.

THE COURT: And the concern I have is the connection of those two. You might, you know, -- it sounds like to me, you and your husband wouldn't on a bet give up your right because you're worried about the future. That's a reasonable economic decision on your part.

But the question is is the settlement for people who would choose -- who do not opt out, is the settlement fair, reasonable, and adequate? That's what I've got to ask. Do you see what I'm saying?

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. BAUR: Yes. I also represent the people in the Town of Peshtigo through my position on the town And this is very concerning to a lot of people. And this is -- that's why we made the trip here today. I appreciate that you came. THE COURT: Thank you. MS. BAUR: And I'm very grateful that you are hearing us as the residents there and our concerns. It's -- it means a lot to us. Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you very much. Thank you, Mrs. Baur. Okay. Mr. Petrosinelli, if I could just ask you this. Talk to me a little bit about the movement of the plume and sort of the companies -- and I know y'all have hired engineers and so forth and tried to estimate some -you know, how quickly it will spread and how it will spread and so forth. What can you share with me about that? MR. PETROSINELLI: Yes, thank you, Your Honor. I'm glad you asked because I was going to pipe up. think one thing that's crucial to understand is that this GET System, groundwater treatment system that DNR has just approved, not only does it extract the groundwater, clean it and put it back in the environment of PFAS, but it hydro-geologically stops the spread of the plume.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

the key, that it's not just a treatment system in the sense of treating the groundwater that does have PFAS in it but it stops the spread of the plume. So in terms of a future issue, that is what takes care of the plume-spreading issue.

The second thing to realize is that Tyco did fire foam testing at this facility for 40 years. It stopped in 2019, outdoor testing. And so in terms of thinking about the future, whatever foam got in the ground -- in the groundwater over the 40 years prior to 2019, it would have already -- whatever it did, it did. But there's no ongoing releases into the environment.

THE COURT: Tell me about these wells which are 20 or great -- have PFAS at 20, how proximate are they to the Tyco facility?

MR. PETROSINELLI: They're -- it's varying lengths. It's a relatively, I would say -- I'm just ball parking it, but most of them that are in that range, above 20 parts per trillion, are southeast of the facility, which is right where part of plume goes. So you would expect it to be. And, you know, maybe a half mile or so. And so it's a very small number.

I don't know if I gave Your Honor the numbers.

But the number's over 20 parts per trillion, between 20 and 70, there's 13 homes. And over 70, there's 18 homes.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

1 And those are the folks who you really --2 THE COURT: Give me those numbers again. I'm 3 sorry. 4 MR. PETROSINELLI: Between 20 and 70 parts per 5 trillion -- so actually between 20 and 69 parts per 6 trillion would be 13, and 70 and over is 18. And then, 7 remember, 140 are below the 20. 8 THE COURT: Yeah. 9 MR. PETROSINELLI: So that makes up the 171. 10 THE COURT: Well, you know, the company's trying 11 to limit its liability. It believes it's going to limit 12 the spread of the plume through this system, which I know 13 DNR praised the system. They thought it was pretty 14 imaginative. And you only have 31 homes right now and you 15 discontinued the testing in 2019. Then the company's 16 potential exposure -- I mean, if people say, well, I'm not 17 going to waive my latent claim, doesn't sound like the 18 company has a great deal of risk by telling people we're 19 willing to pay you X dollars for a release today. 20 you don't want it, it's your business -- that's your 21 Nobody -- I mean, practically speaking, I think 22 the potential exposure to the company for someone to 23 successfully sue you is pretty low. 24 MR. PETROSINELLI: Well, that he would be the 25 I think that Your Honor's point is right, which is

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

I think it's a shame if folks opt out from the settlement.

Because Your Honor's point about what lawyer is going to

take a case that -- where someone in a well has --

THE COURT: Well, let's look at that for a second. If somebody had a claim a number of years from now of a cancer that was metastasized and Stage 4 and they were very ill, and they had a history of PFAS in their wells, you and I both know y'all would be settling that case, I mean, just practically speaking if a capable lawyer did that. That could be a far in excess of the 2.5 million you've set aside. Nobody's arisen like that to my knowledge, no claim like that has arisen and may never arise.

But what worries me -- you know, in class action settlements, one of the wraps is some people get overcompensated and some people get under-compensated.

And in the end sort of justice is done, that's the theory.

It's kind of a compromise for efficiency. And I get that.

We just can't do that for personal injury claims. That's my concern. We can't class personal injury claims.

And it may well be that for the overwhelming majority of people, no matter what their concern is right now, the only money they would ever likely see is if they accept this settlement. I mean, just realistically. But

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

that's their choice. And do I have a right to take away their -- and put them in a deal where they have to make a Hobson's choice? Do I have to do that? Or is there a way with these smart lawyers in this courtroom we can figure out a smarter way that doesn't seem to have a shadow class?

I think the end result is probably reasonable. It's just it's done in a way in which it makes people give up rights that I don't think I have a right to make them give up. I don't think I should have a right to put them in that position.

MR. PETROSINELLI: Your Honor, I've known you long enough to know that when you have a concern about something, I can try to talk you out of it. But I think --

THE COURT: I want to talk you into working out something that serves the interests of all the clients, of everybody, and addresses some of these legitimate concerns the good people of this area have. Because I think, on balance, there's much good in this settlement proposal. We've just got to figure out a way to do it that doesn't take us afoul of basic rules about not classing personal injury claims.

MR. PETROSINELLI: Well, I think one thing I agree with you, Your Honor, about the following. These

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

300 or so folks that have filed claims to participate in this settlement, including almost all the folks who have the high numbers in their wells, but certainly the people, the vast majority who have zero in their wells, this is their one and only chance to get compensated through a class settlement. And it would be a shame if it didn't happen I think.

THE COURT: Yeah, I think it's going to happen. The question is how do you make it work in a way that doesn't do this linkage? And it may well be that those people with PFAS in their wells who say, okay, we're going to let you join the property claim and the exposure claim, whatever amount of money, \$15 million in those two funds, that's the class, and the release would only be for that. We would like to talk to you about paying you for your risk of latent injury.

MR. PETROSINELLI: You could do it that way.

THE COURT: You could do it that way.

MR. PETROSINELLI: Yes.

THE COURT: And I suspect most people not linked would make the conscious choice to do it. But linking them is the problem. And then they have a separate independent judgment that that is the right thing for them to do and not making them having to balance one interest off against another interest and effectively classing the

Waren E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

PI claims.

It may well be that the company would pay the same amount of money, the plaintiffs would recover the same amount of money, all of that would be the same. It's just how you structure it a way that you don't take away the people's right to choose.

MR. PETROSINELLI: Your Honor, did you want me to talk about the one other thing that has kind of been brought up as a municipal water line? Did you want me to talk about that or do you not want me to address that?

THE COURT: Yeah, let me say something about that and I'm glad to hear more folks, if needed.

You know, on one hand the company makes the point that this is not a lawsuit to establish municipal water in the community and that there are policy choices the community needs to make. Some favor and I understand some don't favor the municipal connection. And if I understand, Tyco is prepared to spend millions of dollars to pipe the water there. Am I right about that?

MR. PETROSINELLI: Yes, Your Honor, the current estimate is between 17 and \$22 million.

THE COURT: Yeah, I mean, they're willing to do it. But then the folks would be part of the town, apparently, the town with the water system. They'd have to agree to be annexed. And then they would have a water

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

bill, which they don't have a water bill now.

And that's a choice that Tyco -- you can't burden Tyco when people say, well, you know, I don't want that either. Well, okay, how does all that work? And, you know, Tyco has said, you know, we're voluntarily, though we're not bound to continue to provide bottled water and/or filtering, which has a cost as well.

And I get it that part of the property

diminishment value is you're being compensated for that.

That is -- and if you want the municipal water, well, Tyco
will contribute to that. Those are reasonable choices.

It might well be that you might solve some of these concerns by extending out, not voluntarily, but agreeing to continue to provide bottled water and the filtering in a way that's not voluntary, that you'll just commit to doing it for some fixed period of time. But all that is something that could be worked out.

But I don't think you can hold Tyco responsible when it's offering to spend \$22 million for piping to say, well, I don't want that. Well, some say I want it and some say I don't. And you're kind of holding Tyco hostage when it's actually a local concern independent of them.

There is a solution, a potential solution here with the municipal water supply that's probably worthy of consideration. But that's for the decision of the folks

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

in this community and not for this Court to make.

And there's no lawsuit. Mr. Napoli could bring these lawsuits all day. He can't make Tyco provide or not provide the water from the municipal -- that's not the way the court system works. It's damages. It's a damage lawsuit. And they're seeking compensation for it.

I think I've articulated the views here. And I think it's one of those issues I think that is a little bit of a chasing a rabbit. It's not relevant to the case. But people need to understand if I approve this settlement, they -- when they get their property diminishment payment, that is for their loss of whatever damage arises from the contamination of their wells. That's what they're being paid for. If it's not enough or you want to bring another lawsuit, that's your business. You're like the Baurs, you opt out. But that's the proposal.

And where I can imagine a personal injury claim being brought if someone had a catastrophic injury complication they claim is related, that is a conceivable thing. It is almost inconceivable to me that someone could marshal a lawsuit over their diminished property value. I mean, the cost of litigation would exceed it. That's why their proposal, the property proposal is probably the only way in which compensation occurs.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

And, you know, some people could say I don't think it's enough. I counseled a lot of clients who would tell me that. And I would say, well, you might get zero. You know, that's a lot more than zero. And you've got to make a choice and you've got to live with your decision. It's your call. Nobody can make you -- Mr. Napoli cannot make you not opt out. You can opt out. That is a right.

So even if the parties get together and figure out a little fix on this problem with the coupling, you're still going to be back to this issue that the water -- there's no permanent solution to the water right now. The lawsuit, there's a damage lawsuit that you've been offered this money. You can take it or not take it, that would be your call. You can opt out or not opt out.

Yes, sir?

MR. WOOFTER: Your Honor, I wanted to address a little bit the idea of coupling and the idea of the shadow class to see if I can maybe explain in two different ways I think the issues you're raising and you can correct me if I've misunderstood.

With regard to the non-class personal injury claims are twofold. One is is this proper for the Court to do at all as a legal matter? And two, is it fair, reasonable, and adequate to do so in the way that this agreement does it?

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

And I think what the response to the first question of whether it's proper to do it at all, I do have some authority that I would like to share with the Court that suggests it is proper in a class settlement to release a non-class claim, potentially even a claim that could not be brought for a class. So I'll start with this case, TBK Partners out of the Seventh Circuit. And that's 675 F.2d 456. And there the court said, To achieve a comprehensive settlement, the court may permit the release of a claim based on the identical factual predicate as that underlying the claims in the settled class action even though the claim was not presented and may not have been presentable in the class action.

More recent --

THE COURT: Not presented? This one is presented. This claim is presented in the case. It's not one that you're saying I'm -- I just want to make sure we're getting rid of all -- releasing all the claims.

What concerns me here is this is very much a claim. And you're conditioning, conditioning the exercise of your joining the class of not opting out of the class to give up a claim you have already asserted. That is my concern.

And, you know, you haven't been around me as much as Mr. Petrosinelli has. I've thought pretty deeply

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

about this. And it is a very practical concern. I spent a lot of time going to MDL conferences and class meetings with my colleagues. And this, I want you to know, this issue is very central to our concerns, this issue of jamming claims into people -- making them make choices that are unrelated. You know, I'm just not comfortable with it.

But I think it's fixable. I really -- I think there's a way in which y'all -- if y'all spent not as much time arguing with me about it and figuring a fix, I think there's a really easy fix here. And I've already suggested the path. You separate them and people can make their own choices separate. And they may make the choice that Mr. Petrosinelli says he thinks they'd probably make, it might well be. And those who don't will probably never get any recovery. I say that now, but I warn them, the opt out people may never get recovery. But they may have the comfort that if they have a catastrophic result, they have a right here and that's worth not being compensated. These are intelligent people. They make informed economic personal decisions. And they should have a right to do that.

MR. NAPOLI: Your Honor, if I may? We certainly hear you. And we have a motto in our office to make our clients money not law. Because most of our clients could

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

care less if we change the law and they're really interested in getting compensation.

And one of the things that I appreciate about Mr. Petrosinelli that he's willing to have these conversations early on, not at the courthouse steps where we're waiting for a jury to be impaneled, but early on in the process. And there are not many lawyers that would make that commitment early on.

THE COURT: I want the folks who are listening to this to understand. For some reason, I get dragged into these national cases. I don't know why I've been so honored. And I've been around really, really good competent lawyers in complex litigation. The Department of Justice asked me to do some. And I've done some in the Multidistrict Litigation.

And the lawyers in this case are the best lawyers on both sides that I've ever dealt with. And I think the world of them. It doesn't mean we always agree with each other. There will be times we don't. But they have really been diligent on both sides. And they're doing an excellent job representing their clients.

These are complicated issues. Some of them are at the very frontiers of our knowledge of science and medicine and the effects of chemicals, some of them -- the Baurs called them forever chemicals, probably a fair

description. How we deal with that, that's all real important.

But I don't want people to say I'm going to opt out because I think the plaintiff's -- the class lawyers are a bunch of thieves. They are not a bunch of thieves. They are actively working on this.

Tyco, obviously, is responsible for the PFAS in the water system and is trying to fix -- find a way to fix it. We can't turn the clock back. If we could, Tyco would be at the front of the line trying to do that.

So how do we do justice here? And justice isn't perfect. Justice is a balancing of interests. And in some ways I say part of this is like the knobs on the machine. You just want to get the knobs exactly right to make it work to do justice. There's no perfect justice. What the surgeons say, the enemy of the good is perfect. We're going to try to do good here. So --

MR. NAPOLI: Your Honor, if I could? So I just wanted to let you understand a little bit of the process. And I appreciate and I certainly hear you and I know Mr. Petrosinelli does, too. We, very early on, I and our team in our office is now trying to identify cases where we might have an opportunity one on one with a defendant to try to put together a structure that eventually may be utilized in other areas of the country. And this was a

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

unique situation. And Mr. Petrosinelli was a partner in that. And this conversation certainly came up in the negotiations, this issue that you raise. And there was argument and vigorous argument about whether or not to include it within the release -- and I don't want to go too far with negotiations -- whether or not to include within the release this issue. And my concern is, and I hope he continues to participate, is that there was give and take on this issue.

THE COURT: Well, that's right. And I think there are ways, imaginative ways in which you can work around that by separating them and the parties accomplish the very same objective. I just think the way you structure it here is problematic. But I do think there are ways to fix this. And I think you're on the right track.

But as you say, we're in the middle of a Multidistrict Litigation that covers almost every judicial district in the country. And we want to get this first settlement right. We want to fine tune it so it might be a model in some ways to do other places. And we don't want to get off on the wrong foot here. And so we -- I think it invites a level of scrutiny and thought. And those folks among your team who are questioning whether we should couple them, tell them they were right. They were

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

right. And then, you know, I've just got every confidence that, you know, with the ground rules as we're talking about them, this is fixable. I really believe this is fixable. And we've just got to think it through. And it's not -- it may not be Tyco's perfect solution but perfect is the enemy of good.

Okay. Let me hear -- I want to hear.

MR. NAPOLI: Your Honor, just before --

THE COURT: Yes?

MR. NAPOLI: -- may I just raise a couple other issues that may help with some of the future objections as well?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. NAPOLI: First, I just want to thank the Baurs for attending and putting forth their comments. As they did indicate though they are former owners. And they did indicate a couple issues that were some of the objections so I'd just like to raise it. They indicated that people outside of the class area were not included in the settlement.

THE COURT: That's always going to be true.

It's always going to be true. I didn't interrupt them to say that. But wherever you draw a line, there's someone on the other side of that line. And that's just the way it is. And there's always going to be that situation.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

And so, you know, I told you I think on many of these concerns, I understand the folks' concerns. If you lived on the other side of the line, you would feel that way, too. But you've got to draw a line somewhere, and this is where the line is drawn.

MR. NAPOLI: And so just as part of the process, we did have engineers that we regularly employ. And I've been doing groundwater cases for 25-plus years. So we certainly understand a number of issues.

And first, when it comes to the town working together to develop the drinking water, primary jurisdiction lies with the DNR. And they're the ones who issue the permits and allow this to happen, working together with the town.

And then when it comes to the fish and the wildlife, in those types of claims, those are natural resource damage claims that are typically brought by the state. And here, in the state of Wisconsin, I'm aware that the AG's office is currently looking to investigate to potentially bring those claims. But those would not be claims --

THE COURT: And I have, by the way, a number of states are in my case. And I don't know about water districts. Do we have any Wisconsin water districts in ours?

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

We do, Your Honor, I believe. MR. NAPOLI: they certainly could bring a case and participate. This is a situation not where the company is saying we will not They're saying we have put aside \$140 million to deal with the problem. Please tell us what to do with the money. And it's really an issue unique to Wisconsin because I did dig very deep into this to understand it. And Your Honor, you have the city of Marinette to the north and the Town of Peshtigo to the south. And it's the Town of Peshtigo that has the private wells that are contaminated, while the city is the most probable best option for providing the drinking water. Well, unique to Wisconsin, once you bring drinking water, and we're talking about appropriation states because we're in the west, whenever you provide water in an appropriation in Wisconsin to a town, you annex them as part of your tax --THE COURT: Let me give you a little secret. South Carolina we do not have that rule. I represented the City of Columbia. We conditioned if you got water system, you got annexed. So it might not have been mandatory, but that's the way it works. MR. NAPOLI: And there's a situation going on which it is not something -- we tried to deal with it because there's no greater advocate than us on the plaintiff's side to try to substantiate and move that

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

```
1
     forward.
               And, you know, they have their own political
 2
     issues.
 3
               THE COURT: They have legit -- I understand.
 4
     I've been in those debates representing the City of
 5
     Columbia.
                I've heard those debates and I know them. And
     that's beyond, again, the scope of this settlement.
 6
 7
     just can't get to that.
 8
               Regardless of what the past -- Tyco did in the
 9
     past, you've got to say, their behavior going forward has
10
     been commendable. And they're trying to do it. There's
11
     no perfect way to do this.
12
               And that's why I think we -- you know, what we
13
     want to do is endeavor to find a path here that's fair to
14
     the local folks and provides them some opportunity for
15
     reasonable relief without having to sacrifice rights they
16
     may have that shouldn't be part of the settlement.
17
               Let me go if I could to Charles and Cindy Boyle.
18
     Are the Boyles on line?
19
               MR. BOYLE: Yes, Your Honor, we are.
20
               THE COURT: Very good. And I'd be glad to hear
21
     -- is that you, Mr. Boyle? Is that Charles Boyle?
22
               MR. BOYLE: I am. You may call me Chuck,
23
     please.
24
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you. Well, Chuck, I'd be glad
25
     to hear from you on your concerns.
```

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

MR. BOYLE: Okay. First of all, Your Honor, we were originally represented by Mr. Bilott. And he would not agree to do our objections, so then we reached out to an attorney, Chris Nidel, who was denied admission to the MDL by Senior MDL Law Clerk Blaise Barber I believe.

So I guess my objection speaks for itself. I'd just like to make a few comments after listening to the defense attorney and to Attorney Napoli. First of all, when Mr. Baur testified regarding the onsite contamination, I believe it's that 400 parts per trillion in one hot spot -- 400,000 parts per trillion. And I think Attorney Petrosinelli even said that this plume is moving southeast, which I agree with him on that.

The fix that deals with the extraction wells, I believe that extraction wells that the specific line to be northeast of these sites. They've tried to regulate (audio interference) contamination that's going into the Bay of Green Bay that ultimately would be considered a Clean Water Act violation.

The DNR in the area, which the Defendant Tyco,
Johnson Controls not just (audio interference) ability for
would reach the amount of contamination that exceeds 20
parts per trillion and 70 parts per trillion. (Audio
interference). So that's being investigated with (audio
interference). We had took a (audio interference) of our

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

```
1
     downspout that were filled with.
 2
               THE CLERK:
                           Mr. Boyle?
 3
               MR. BOYLE: Yes, ma'am?
               THE CLERK: Would you slow down and speak more
 4
 5
     clearly.
               We're having a hard time hearing you.
               THE COURT:
                           Please continue, sir.
 6
 7
               MR. BOYLE:
                           Can you hear me?
 8
               THE COURT:
                           Yes. We're having trouble -- just
 9
     the transmission was weak.
10
               MR. BOYLE:
                           Okay. Can you hear me better now?
11
               THE COURT:
                           Yes, sir.
12
               MR. BOYLE:
                           Okay. I also have (audio
13
     interference) Attorney Petrosinelli said they were no
14
     longer doing any AFFF testing. That is not correct. I
15
     have a correspondence memorandum from the State of
16
     Wisconsin dated (audio interference) where the employees
17
     from the -- (audio interference)
18
               THE COURT REPORTER: He's breaking up. I'm not
19
     getting it.
20
               THE COURT: Sir, we're continuing to have -- are
21
     you on a speakerphone?
22
               MR. BOYLE: I am, sir.
23
               THE COURT: Yeah. I think you need to -- we're
24
     just really having trouble hearing you. It's just coming
25
     off as sort of a muddle. Could you just pick up a regular
```

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

```
1
             I think it might be better.
     phone?
 2
               MR. BOYLE: I am -- how does this sound?
 3
     Better?
 4
               THE COURT:
                           Yes.
 5
               MR. BOYLE:
                           Okay. Sorry about that. So I have
 6
     a correspondence memorandum from the State of Wisconsin
 7
     that is from Randy Maddy (phonetic) (audio interference)
 8
     who confirms that the (audio interference) product is
 9
     (audio interference) AFFF.
10
               THE COURT: Sir, my court reporter is having
11
     trouble hearing you and you're breaking up. I'm just
12
     trying to get a grapple of what the issue is. Are you on
13
     a cell phone?
14
                           I am, Your Honor. I don't have a
               MR. BOYLE:
     land line at this location.
15
16
               THE COURT: Yeah, join the crowd.
17
               MR. BOYLE: Can you hear me better now?
18
               THE COURT:
                           If -- it's a combination of things.
19
     Number one, you're speaking awfully fast. And secondly,
20
     it's breaking up on us. So we're only hearing like two
21
     out of every three words.
22
               MR. BOYLE: Okay. I will slow down.
23
               THE COURT:
                           I want to hear what you've got to
24
     say so, you know, it's important that we -- and I have --
25
     by the way, Mr. Boyle, I have read Mr. Nidel's filings,
```

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

objections on your behalf. I have read that with a considerable amount of care. MR. BOYLE: Thank you. So I think the comment I was trying to make responding to Mr. Petrosinelli stating that they no longer test AFFF, they still test AFFF indoors without any covers or anything like that (audio interference) contamination from the air emissions. I would really ask that if you decide to go forward on this that you give us more time, 90 days or so. And Attorney Napoli mentioned between Michael London, this is the first I've heard that Michael London is working on this with him. I think you heard me when I said that Attorney Bilott would not help with objections. Are you still able to hear me, Your Honor? THE COURT: I'm hearing you, yes. You know, it would be more helpful, if you've got specific objections to the settlement, rather than to the attorneys, that might be helpful. MR. BOYLE: I can wrap up, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. MR. BOYLE: I would hope that we could move forward and do a bellwether test file on this and see what it would yield. My wife -- (audio interference) THE COURT REPORTER: I think he said his wife

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

```
1
     wants to speak.
 2
               THE COURT:
                           His wife wants to speak? Okay.
 3
               MR. BOYLE:
                           Yes. (Audio interference)
 4
     going to mute mine, Your Honor.
 5
               MS. BOYLE: Your Honor, this is Cindy Boyle.
 6
     Can you hear me?
 7
               THE COURT: Yes, ma'am, I can hear you just
 8
     fine.
 9
               MS. BOYLE:
                           All right. One moment please.
     going to ask my husband to actually hang up. It will help
10
11
     my connection further. All right. Can you hear me all
12
     right?
13
               THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
14
               MS. BOYLE:
                           Okay. First of all, thank you, Your
15
     Honor, for taking (audio interference) on behalf of the
16
     class who are most impacted. Thank you very much.
17
     have spent considerable time in (audio interference) to my
18
     objections which led with the need to decouple the
19
     personal injury and property damage component. Your
20
     reference to the lack of choice says it all. And that's
21
     exactly what so many class members have been struggling
22
     with. I understand that the defendant would like very
23
     much to keep those things joined. But the public has
24
     shown that to be their greatest hurdle. It's just too big
25
     of a gamble. And I think you understand that perfectly
```

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

well.

THE COURT: Ms. Boyle, let me ask you this question. If those issues were separated, and you could file -- you and your husband could file a property claim and exposure claim without affecting your right to later pursue a latent injury claim, would you file a damage claim?

MS. BOYLE: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. BOYLE: I think that it's helps our decision making immensely. We have -- I put you on speaker so I hope you can still hear me well?

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. BOYLE: Thank you. We have a unique story. And I'll be honest, I would say that it increases our likelihood significantly, yes. We happen to have a property that just last summer we had our realtor come out and give us an assessment of its value and it was at \$2 million. We have a very unique waterfront property with a considerable amount of waterfront, three plots which are undeveloped.

My further concern regarding the demunition of property value is that it does not include properties that do not have wells. And so, in other words, you have undeveloped properties. And if we are to believe the EPA

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

and Attorney Napoli who have all stated that they anticipate PFOA and PFOS will likely be considered (audio interference) in the summer of 2022. Any potential development on our properties would be at our expense of removal of (audio interference) THE COURT REPORTER: I can't hear her. THE COURT: Just keep going. MS. BOYLE: -- which we know the ground is filled with (audio interference). And the settlement (audio interference) I don't have on the town. That also would apply a significant amount of property if a rural community that's not unusual using it for farmland or large (audio interference) and 20, 40 or more acres around here. So I think an argument can be made that I'm having considerations for properties that don't have wells is something that I would very much like that to be re-evaluated, if at all possible. But that being said, I think that we would be much more inclined to consider it. We would not consider it if it is not decoupled. It's absolutely too far great a gamble. Knowing (audio interference) our properties combined over 60 parts per trillion, (audio interference) me and my husband have (audio interference), et cetera. THE COURT: Okay. MS. BOYLE: May I continue with respect to the

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

1 water line exception? 2 THE COURT REPORTER: She said may I continue 3 with respect to the water line exception? 4 THE COURT: Yes. You're breaking up. You're 5 starting to break up on me. My court reporter is struggling to get the full impact. So if you could 6 7 speak -- make sure you're speaking loudly and into your 8 telephone, that would be helpful. 9 MS. BOYLE: I will. Thank you. And I will 10 speak slower. 11 One final remark regarding the decoupling of 12 personal injury and property damage, you know, I would 13 agree with Chuck that we really need far more time than 14 seven days to make that determination. I would like for 15 you to consider (audio interference) so that we could 16 determine whether or not we could even get representation. 17 I just think seven days is --18 THE COURT: Ms. Boyle, how many days would you 19 think would be reasonable? 20 MS. BOYLE: Ninety. 21 THE COURT: Ninety? 22 MS. BOYLE: Yes. 23 THE COURT: Okay. Anything further? 24 MS. BOYLE: Yes. Thank you. The last thing I 25 want to really touch on is -- and you've been very

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

you on the line?

articulate. And I understand the points you've made regarding this settlement being separate from the permanent water supply. Because as I understand it, your argument is that the demunition of property value payout takes that into consideration. The part I find difficult to understand is that the class boundary has been identified. And I'm sure you're well aware of what that is. But JCI, the defendant, is publicly in writing only promising permanent safe drinking water provided to less than half of the boundary. In order to fully restore property value and have confidence in wells is something we need most is permanent safe drinking water not at our (audio interference). And my fear is that the settlement (audio interference) and JCI is released from all class members, they will simply say our burden of responsibility has been met by (audio interference) and you all are on your own now for getting permanent safe water. (Audio interference) THE COURT: Okay. Well, thank you very much, Ms. Boyle. MS. BOYLE: Thank you very much, Your Honor. THE COURT: Very good. I'm now going to call on Ms. Kayla Furton.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

MS. FURTON: Yes. Can you hear me?

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. FURTON: Great. I want to thank you so very much for your time and attention to detail to this case which is evidenced by your questions and comments (audio interference).

I am a former resident of the settlement area of the contamination. I am also a current resident and homeowner in the settlement area of contamination. I am also a parent of three young children living in the settlement area from the contamination. So I have a few points of objections that I'd like to highlight in the letter that I sent the Court.

One is a clarification. Prior to February of this year, our home was one of the 81 percent that counsel had referenced as being under. However, in February of this year our well amount was over 60 parts per trillion combined. With that information -- and also we are about three and a half or four miles from the Fire Technology Center, certainly not within that half mile radius that was referenced earlier. I could not get concrete information regarding which results would be utilized to determine our settlement amount. However, I did receive multiple communications regarding how to withdraw my objections. And I do not believe it is fair for

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

individuals who are not lawyers or engineers to not have proper counsel in making decisions (audio interference).

I've read the settlement multiple times. I am a teacher.

I'm not a lawyer.

Another point I'd like to address is about the PFAS system which Tyco JCI is putting forward with the (audio interference) and addresses contamination heading towards Michigan. But it does not address contamination in the ground (audio interference). And I bring that up as a point that was raised today.

Another objection that I would like to bring after some of what Cindy Boyle shared, I am on the Town of Peshtigo Board. I am well aware that the water (audio interference) long-term safe water action is outside of this settlement. However, I'm left with (audio interference) which frequently changed which I feel like is not fair to residents. And it also is not (audio interference) a settlement (audio interference). It included this quote. It is very important to know that all class members will be releasing their rights to defendants who obtain an alternative water source even if the class member does not make a claim under the settlement. So while counsel continues to state that it is completely separate, I do understand residents' desire to maintain a legal option to obtain long-term drinking

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

water especially considering that Tyco has not commented and is not providing water to over half of the settlement here.

I do want to (audio interference). I absolutely echo your concerns about property and personal injury links. I do believe that they should be separated. A major concern I have for the personal injury, which according to my understanding I would well support, is the need to completely release my entire medical history rather than just that pertaining to the claim. And there is no mention of who would have access to that information along with my social security number. So I do not feel it is fair for me to release all of my information without any reassurance of security of that information.

THE COURT: Very good. Okay. Anything further,
Ms. Furton?

MS. FURTON: Um, I could go on all day. So I very much appreciate your time.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. FURTON: I would also like to request an extension time period for individuals to make a decision after your ruling. It does take a significant amount of time to try to process, gather, and obtain any necessary additional information to make the decision that would be best for our family. So an extension of time is greatly

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

```
1
     needed.
 2
               THE COURT:
                           Thank you very much.
 3
               I'm now going to turn to -- is Mr. Brett
 4
     Kowalski on the line?
 5
          (There was no response.)
               THE COURT:
                           Okay. Then I had an indication that
 6
 7
     Ms. Pamela Goes and Ms. Patricia Kotecki wish to speak.
 8
               MS. GOES:
                          I am Pam. Hi. Can you hear me?
 9
               THE COURT: Yes. If you could speak up just a
10
     little bit, please, ma'am.
11
               MS. GOES:
                          Yes, I am Pamela Goes.
12
               THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
13
               MS. GOES:
                          My mom is Patricia Kotecki.
                                                        She is
14
     unable to be with us today. My parents own property in
15
     the plume area that is (audio interference). So I speak
16
     for myself, grew up there, as well for my parents who are
17
     still in the upstate and (audio interference) objections
18
     with them. Thank you, Judge, for hearing our concerns.
19
     I'm just going to speak from the heart.
20
               At this point that separation for personal
21
     injury claims needs to be separate. You cannot (audio
22
     interference) by coupling it together. I think as a
23
     cancer survivor I think that no amount of money could
24
     restore my health. But for those coming behind me, for
25
     the young children that are being raised in these homes,
```

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

this needs to be separated out.

It is vital that clean water be given to these people at no cost. I understand your position in regards to the information you gave us (audio interference) in clean water. However, when you're talking about property damage, without clean water being incorporated in there, it's really no choice. You can't (audio interference). Who wants that property that you can't drink water on? It's that simple.

I understand that (audio interference). Tyco may, Tyco should. It doesn't say Tyco will provide clean drinking water. It says (audio interference) Tyco would provide bottled water. It doesn't say Tyco will service point systems that are in people's homes. That's the number one concern along with the personal injury.

I would also ask the Court to please grant a minimum of 90 days. This took years for this damage to occur. It also took years for us to get a handle on it of what it actually means. I don't think any of the timelines that (audio interference) to diagnose this to take into account (audio interference) the comments that you made in regard to the amount of time the (audio interference) of the lawyers involved.

I speak from the heart. I ask you to please (audio interference) with all of that.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

1 Thank you very much. THE COURT: 2 Okay. Well, those are the individuals who have 3 given us notice of wanting to be heard. 4 Mr. Napoli, anything you wish to add? 5 MR. NAPOLI: Your Honor, I would. I think it's 6 important for the Court to hear the breadth of the notice. 7 It would take a couple of minutes. The notice 8 administrator is on, Mr. Garretson, and Kristen Davis. 9 I've heard the statistics and I think the reason -- one of 10 the reasons why we've had a fulsome day today with 11 objectors is because of the breadth of the notice. If you 12 would indulge Mr. Garretson --13 THE COURT: When you're saying the breadth of 14 the notice, what are you telling me? I mean, I've read 15 the notice. And I've read what y'all have done. 16 else do you wish to add? 17 MR. NAPOLI: I would just like to have 18 Mr. Garretson tell you how many people it's reached --19 THE COURT: Sure. Sure. 20 MR. NAPOLI: -- if we could. And I know him and 21 Kristen Davis are on the line. 22 THE COURT: Let me just say this to folks who 23 are listening. This proposed class is not a group you 24 could readily just say I can go to a ready source and have 25 Some people formally resided in the community. addresses.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Some were residents. Some were non-owners. Some were leasers. So the idea that we're simply going to mail to a class is not realistic. And I know that the parties, in an effort to provide notice, elected to use not just mailing but social media and community meetings and other methods, ads in the local newspaper, et cetera. And there's going to be no perfect way to do this. There just isn't because of a variety of people who are covered by the class and the lack of an easy list to simply drop a mailing to. If thev had that, I know that it wouldn't be as challenging as it So I wanted to lay that background that this was -- there was always going to be an imperfect method simply because of the nature of the class. Now, Mr. Napoli, you can go from there. MR. NAPOLI: Okay. Mr. Garretson and Ms. Davis are on the Zoom, Your Honor. THE COURT: Yes. MR. NAPOLI: Mr. Garretson, if you could comment? MR. GARRETSON: Sure. Thank you, Your Honor. It's Matt Garretson. I'm the cofounder of Signal Interactive Media which is the court-appointed class

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

notice agent. And with me today is my colleague, Kristen

And I asked her to speak to the Court here today

District of South Carolina

with me because one of the unique things that this settlement's had, compared to other settlements in which we've recently done notices, the high level of engagement with social media and with the digital component. And because the Court allowed us to use the digital components, I thought it would be good to report to the Court on the success of that.

THE COURT: Mr. Garretson, am I correct that when you have a class that's not -- that sort of covers an extended period of time and people residing in an area, not just owners, that that's a particular challenge for you as someone responsible for getting notice out?

MR. GARRETSON: Yes. And so the idea then becomes how do we get people to share the message and communicate to former neighbors and loved ones and family members that may be former owners and to go back in time so broadly as we've had to reach those people.

And so, Your Honor's correct. We did do individual direct notice to 600-plus households. And we did run 375 radio advertisements and a series of print advertisements. But often those are geographically confined.

So the digital notice has really become the way in which we get engagement with class members who are no longer present in a class area or may not any longer be

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

present. So I don't want to waste the Court's time talking about things that the Court would know about the direct notice. So without further ado, what I'd like Kristen to do is share with the Court the way in which we saw real peaks in the digital notice and social notice campaigns.

**THE COURT**: That would be great.

MS. DAVIS: Thank you, Matt.

Hello, everyone. My name is Kristen Davis and I'm a key member of the team at Signal. And I executed the digital campaign that we're going to talk about briefly now. Simply because we didn't know exactly who all the putative class members were, and where they might be, and they cycle a large date-age range, we used a lot of different types of platforms to try to reach people.

They included social media, which includes

Facebook and Instagram; Display, which essentially means
internal web scanner advertisements that you could see
anywhere that class members would be on the web, either
kind of along the side or above the top of web pages.

Then we also did search campaigns on Google

Search and Yahoo so that (audio interference) had to do

with the class action such as (audio interference)

settlements or fire fighting foam lawsuits would then have
a link directly to the settlement website.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

District of South Carolina

So, essentially, we put out advertisements linking directly to the settlement website on all these platforms. And to date, they've been seen 1.7 million times. And more interesting than the number of times they've been seen is the number of unique individuals who have actually seen them. So we have reached over 60,000 unique individuals with these ads and over 175,000 unique devices with some who saw the ads on their mobile phone and saw the ads again on their home computer or perhaps on their tablet.

Among these people, more than 7,000 connected to the website. Some connected to the website more than once. And then beyond that, more than 80 people filed claims after directly seeing these ads online and then going into the online claims (audio interference).

I think that beyond the success, what's really interesting is the engagement that Matt mentioned. And we particularly saw this on Facebook and Instagram where more than 200 people reacted to the ads directly. So that means they liked them, they expressed anger, or they expressed surprise in response to seeing them.

We had people, approximately 200 people also share the notice on their Facebook network. And what this means is that person sees our ad and then they click a button to actually place the ad on their own timeline.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

And this allows anyone who is friends with that person to see that ad as well.

We have dozens and dozens of claimants write comments on the ads. These really ran the gamut. The comments were pretty (audio interference) especially around the time of the community meetings where we saw people were sharing information about the meeting and discussing the (audio interference) in the settlement, like water level testing. We also saw people commenting by tagging their friends on the ads which would essentially provide notification to other people as the notice was relevant to them.

And then, lastly, we had dozens and dozens of people save the post on Facebook. And this is significant because when you're scrolling through Facebook and seeing advertisements and such, they will disappear off your feed as you continue to scroll and you won't be able to access them when you reopen the application. But saving the post essentially puts it into a file on your personal Facebook page that you can go back to at any time.

So I think the purpose of all of this is to say that we're pleased to see that we reached the right targets and that people were engaged with the message.

They were engaged with the settlement content. And they wanted to spread the content around with the people in

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

their communities.

THE COURT: Well, thank you very much. Welcome to the new world, huh? How you communicate with people, particularly people who may not reside in the community anymore but who have potential claims. So thank you very much for that explanation.

MR. NAPOLI: And Your Honor, just to add to what the notice claims administrator has indicated, we as counsel also held a town hall meeting virtually.

Certainly, we would have done it in person had it not been for COVID. It was very well attended. It was also attended by --

THE COURT: How many people attended, Mr. Napoli?

MR. NAPOLI: There were over 80, if I recall correctly, 80. And a large number of people aggregated in an individual home. So it was likely a lot more than that because I've spoken to a number myself of class members who said they were going to have like a tea or something and have everybody listen and ask questions. We answered questions.

Mr. Garretson participated. And the claims administrator, Mr. Cohen, also participated. We talked about it. One of the objectors talked about the class website changing. That was by design. As we got

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

questions that we identified the people wanted answers to, we came up with the answers. We shared some of the answers that dealt with the settlement agreement with the defendants for their input to understand to make sure we were on the same page understanding. And so we did put a lot of effort into notice in the class.

THE COURT: Let me say this. The people who have spoken here today were very well informed. They had to learn that information from somewhere. And they, obviously, read the settlement agreement. They listened and participated in various programs and perhaps gathered information on -- from social media sites. Whatever. These are not uninformed people. And they have to make their own intelligent choices about what they want to do.

I think y'all have done a very good job on notice. I just think -- when I first saw this, I said to my staff, I said this is going to be really challenging trying to communicate. And, you know, I notice that they had to get a young woman who grew up in all this to do the social immediate. You know, the old guys were saying, well, let Ms. Davis do the talking. I get that. That's what I would do.

And, you know, it's -- it is challenging because a number of potential claimants probably don't even live in Wisconsin anymore. So how do you reach them? How do

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

you find them? These are fair questions.

But I've got to tell you, folks, I've now listened to folks and read these objections. A lot of them circle back to this issue I raised right at the beginning here. I think people -- you know, the folks who said I have a million-dollar property and may be damaged, that's a kind of unique situation. That's not typical for this case. And they may say I'm going to opt out and hire a lawyer and litigate. That's their business. Okay? But that's not the typical claim here. The typical claim is the wells. I mean, that's what our claims are about, contaminated wells.

So, you know, we can't -- the settlement can't do everything. It can't cover areas not -- it cannot cover claims outside the area. It cannot cover potential contamination that's not with the wells. It is what it is. And it's got its strength and it's got its weaknesses.

And the question I've got to ask is in the end can we fashion a remedy here which is fair and reasonable and reliable, and one in which our claims administrator can actually administer? That's what we've got to do here.

MR. NAPOLI: I wanted to address also one of the other issues one of the objectors raised about security of

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

personal information.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. NAPOLI: Because these days that's very important. And I want the Court know that we've hired, along with the settlement administrator and the notice administrator, we're hired a company, Epiq, that typically handles processing these types of claims. And I know from my experience with them that they have all the badges and certifications with HIPAA compliance and security compliance. And so we will update the website to let class members know of their --

THE COURT: Mr. Napoli, let me ask you about the notice period. What worries me is seven days may be too short. We don't need 90 days but maybe a little more time. I'm just worried about, if at some point I approve the settlement, I want to make sure people have a chance to get the information and respond to it. And we just need to think about, you know, what might make more sense than seven days. Seven is just a little tight.

MR. NAPOLI: Sure.

THE COURT: But again, you know, I don't know, 30 maybe might be enough -- might be enough time? Maybe that's too long. I don't know. I just want to raise this with you. I thought they had a point about the seven days. I'm just worried that by the time people learned of

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

it, they wouldn't have time to fairly evaluate it. So I've got to say, people are very well informed here. But they need a little time to -- whatever this Court finds -- if the Court approves the settlement, it's not going to be exactly what we're doing right now, it's going to be somewhat different. And we're just going to need to make sure that people understand it. MR. NAPOLI: Well, Your Honor, there's always a balance with, you know, trying to get money -- because one of the big other questions, how soon will we be paid? And so we are always concerned with that. THE COURT: We've got to balance those, there's no question about it. MR. NAPOLI: Find a balance. And I have heard from a number of objectors that, you know, I didn't opt

MR. NAPOLI: Find a balance. And I have heard from a number of objectors that, you know, I didn't opt out. You know, this is a forum for them. They've, obviously, gone through a lot of trauma in their community, which I certainly appreciate having, you know, issues with their water, you know, in their homes. So that certainly concerns me a lot.

THE COURT: But you may have fewer opt outs -you may have people not wanting to opt out if we change it
because a lot of them had the concern about the coupling.
You may have more people buy in -- into the settlement
than you would otherwise.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

In the end, you're never going to have a situation where everybody's pleased. Right? It's just not possible. But what we're trying to do is get a measure of fairness here. And I think y'all have done a great job and it's a good start. I guess y'all wanted it finished today. It's not going to quite happen that way. But I think we're on a good path here. I think in the end, you know, I feel like we can get there. And then at that point, once I feel comfortable that the parameters of the settlement -- the parameters are fair and reasonable and adequate, then people can make their own choices if they believe that. If they don't, they can opt out. MR. NAPOLI: Your Honor, may have we take a break just for five minutes just to talk a little bit about what we think is --THE COURT: Let me do this. I want my two leaders to come to my chambers if you would. And I want to chat with you a bit about how we might move forward here. So y'all want to confer a minute and in about five minutes one of my court security people will bring you up. How about that? That would be great. And are we MR. NAPOLI: going to keep the people on the phone and come back --No, we're going to adjourn this THE COURT: hearing and I'm going to take the matter under advisement.

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court

```
1
               MR. NAPOLI:
                             Okay.
               MR. PETROSINELLI: That sounds good to me, Your
 2
 3
     Honor.
               THE COURT: Very good. Thank you very much.
 4
 5
               So with that, this hearing is adjourned.
 6
          (WHEREUPON, court was adjourned at 12:01 p.m.)
 7
 8
     I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from
9
     the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
10
                                              6/11/2021
         s/Karen E. Martin
11
     Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
                                         Date
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

Karen E. Martin, RMR, CRR
US District Court